

## DANIELSON AND PUTNAM NEWS

## DANIELSON

Milk Samples Taken for Tests—Shameful Desecration of Catholic Church in Moseup and Plainfield by Petty Thieves—Special Town Meeting Again Any Tax Increase.

Mrs. H. F. Glendinning was called to New Britain Monday by the death of a relative.

Harry Warren left Monday for a visit with friends in Providence and Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Young, visiting in Providence, are to leave this week for the south to spend the winter.

Henry McDermott of Woonsocket spent Sunday at his home in Danielson.

Frank J. G. Bailey was a week end visitor with friends in Pawtucket.

A. H. A. Armstrong and F. O. Armstrong were visitors in Batte Sunday.

A. V. Woodworth and Charles E. Franklin were in New Haven for the football game.

George A. St. John of Pawtucket was a visitor with friends in town Monday.

Soon to Leave Hospital.

George O. Thomas is showing fine progress toward recovery at a private hospital in Hartford and is expected to return to his home here some time next week.

W. L. Moran has returned from a week's visit at his home in New Haven.

Miss Mary P. Marland was a visitor in town Sunday.

Mrs. C. W. Flagg and Mrs. L. E. Kennedy are soliciting the Danielson subscriptions to the Thanksgiving fund for the Day Kimball hospital.

## OBITUARY.

Mrs. Ronald Lambert.

Mrs. Susan Lambert, 60, wife of Ronald Lambert, died at her home in Plainfield Monday.

Miss Banks, barber shops and most places of business in Danielson will be closed all of Thanksgiving day.

Frank C. Williams of Southbridge was a visitor with friends in town Monday.

To Inspect Burned Territory.

Assessor Charles B. Hutchins is to make a tour of inspection of woodland territory burned over during the early fall with a view of determining the extent of damage and its relation to the amount the property should now be taxed for.

Deer Found Dead in Well.

County Game Warden Arthur Day has received reports of the finding of a deer in a well on Bush Hill in the town of Brooklyn.

Indications are that the animal, a buck, met death in an accidental way, as there were no gunshot wounds on the carcass, which has been removed by Deputy Game Warden Lathrop of Brooklyn.

War Tax in Effect Dec. 1st.

Beginning Dec. 1, in common with others throughout the country, ship-owners of goods over transportation lines out of Danielson will be called upon to meet the requirements of the new "war tax" regulations by affixing a stamp costing one cent to each bill of lading.

Advances in the cost of goods to agents have already been received here. On Dec. 1 also the tax will be applicable to toll line calls made from pay stations of the telephone company on charges of 15 cents and over, this also being a cent charge.

Milk Samples Being Tested.

Cattle suspected of being affected with foot and mouth disease are said to have been found in the eastern part of the town of Killingly, but no verification of this is obtainable, and it is positively denied in some quarters.

Samples of milk were taken recently from the cans of all shippers in a Rhode Island company car that runs daily from East Killingly into Providence, that tests might be made to establish whether there were indications of the disease. These samples were taken from the milk sent by producers along the Rhode Island part of the line as well as from the Connecticut side.

The result of the tests has not been made known.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES ENTERED.

All Hallowes' at Moseup and St. John's at Plainfield Robbed and Desecrated by Vandals.

Vandals pillaged All Hallowes' church at Moseup and St. John's church at Plainfield during Sunday night. Discovery of the facts was not made until Monday morning. Entrance in each case was gained by forcing the doors.

At All Hallowes' church the tabernacle was damaged in the effort to reach its contents and the altar was otherwise desecrated. Poor boxes in the church were rifled of their contents, as was also done at St. John's church. At the Plainfield church the amount of money secured was trifling, probably not more than \$3 or \$4. The chief damage at St. John's is to the church itself. Locks and catches were broken off the rear entrance and a cellar window was smashed in. The main entrance doors show marks indicating that an attempt was made to force them with an iron bar or some such instrument. In Plainfield the altar was not disturbed nor an attempt made to break open the tabernacle. It is apparent that only money or other things of value were sought.

Greater effort was made at All Hallowes' church to get everything of value and to this is undoubtedly due the greater amount of sacrilegious damage done. The rewards there were relatively not more important than at St. John's church, though the losses sustained were somewhat greater.

Rev. J. P. Foster at All Hallowes' church, Rev. W. A. Keen at St. John's.

FUNERAL.

Mrs. Joshua Hill.

Funeral services for Mrs. Joshua Hill were held at her home on Broad street Monday afternoon, Rev. H. N. Brown of the Pentecostal church officiating.

The service was attended by relatives and friends. During the service Fred Leavens of Wauregan sang No Burden Over There and Wonderful Love. The bearers were Kent A. Marble, Phineas Aldrich, William Mason and George Miner. Burial was in the cemetery at Moseup. A. F. Wood was the funeral director.

NO TAX INCREASE.

Special Town Meeting Votes Against Rescinding Vote Laying 12-Mill Tax.

A majority of the voters assembled in the town hall Monday afternoon at the special town meeting voted, in an indirect way, that they were not favorable to increase the rate of taxation from 12 mills, as fixed for the present financial year at the adjourned town meeting held recently. The vote came on Judge M. A. Shumway's motion to rescind a vote passed at the adjourned annual town meeting. Of the 222 votes cast, 53 were for rescinding, 164 against. As this vote was regarded as a test of strength between the factions willing to rescind previous votes that appropriations might be changed and the tax rate raised and the faction in favor of keeping the tax rate where it is, there was little need of further votes or more argument and the meeting adjourned without transacting business of importance. W. H. Barron was moderator at the meeting.

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HARRY E. BACK, Attorney-at-Law, Windham County Savings Bank Bldg., Danielson, Conn.

## PUTNAM

Attorney Charles L. Torrey Resists Attempt of Deputy Game Warden Day to Arrest Him For Retaining Deer Carcass—Hospital Donations—K. of C. Third Degree Exemplification.

Frank A. Martin of Pawtucket was a visitor with friends in Putnam on Monday.

Funeral services for Dennis Deveau were conducted at St. Mary's church Monday. Burial was in St. Mary's cemetery.

Miss Nellie A. Foster of Worcester visited friends in Putnam Monday.

Contributions For Hospital.

Many contributions for the Day Kimball hospital are being collected in nearby towns in Thanksgiving gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Joy have returned from their wedding trip and are occupying their home on Geneva street.

Small streams and ponds in this vicinity were frozen over Monday night. This is not an invitation for any one to be skater to commit suicide, however.

State and District Deputies Present.

State Deputy Mulligan of Thompsonville and District Deputy Berth of Williamsville were present for the exemplification of the third degree on candidates of Cargill council, K. of C. Sunday.

Miss Foley's Nevada Experience.

The following from a Boston paper of Monday is of local interest: Miss Margaret Foley, who has been in Nevada where she wore out three pairs of shoes while campaigning in behalf of equal suffrage. The men folks must be pretty sure to get out there from a matrimonial viewpoint for she received 100 proposals and is still single.

Deer Found Dying.

Deer, dead or dying, have figured prominently in the news from this section the past two days. Monday came a story from near the junction of the towns of Putnam and Thompson of a deer found dying there, supposed to be from natural causes. This is the third deer reported fallen in Windham county towns since Saturday morning.

Holiday Observance.

Thanksgiving will be observed as a general holiday in Putnam. The manufacturing establishments will be closed, as will the banks. Business houses will close all or part of the day, as directed by individual owners, and the postoffice will be open on a holiday hours schedule.

ATTORNEY RESISTED ARREST.

Charles L. Torrey Disputed Authority of Deputy Game Warden Day to Take Him Into Custody.

Attorney Charles L. Torrey, bore marks of an encounter with Deputy Game Warden Arthur Day of Danielson, when he came from his Putnam Heights farm to his office here Monday morning. Thereby hangs a tale

to toll line calls made from pay stations of the telephone company on charges of 15 cents and over, this also being a cent charge.

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and possible developments that may be of interest throughout the state.

The attempt of Game Warden Day to arrest Attorney Torrey, on instructions from John M. Crampton of New Haven, superintendent of the fish and game commission, at the Torrey farm on Putnam Heights, followed Attorney Torrey's refusal to deliver over to the game warden and Special Protector F. E. Kies, also of Danielson, the carcass of a deer that had hung in the barn on the Torrey place. This all occurred Saturday night. The deer, the one told about in The Bulletin's Putnam news of Monday—had been found dead in the road Saturday afternoon. The carcass was found near the Torrey farm, had on Attorney Torrey's orders, been taken to his barn and dressed by his hired men.

During the early evening, news of the affair came to the attention of Messrs. Day and Kies, who were in this city, and they went to Putnam Heights in an automobile and inquired about the matter.

Attorney Torrey took them to the barn and showed them the carcass and the conversation was wholly unimpaired until the state officers stated their intention to take the carcass away with them, on the authority of Superintendent Crampton, whom Mr. Torrey had called on the telephone for advice in the matter. Mr. Torrey refused to deliver the carcass, claiming that there is nothing in the game laws of the state that required him to do so, he having come into possession of the meat as happened in the case in question.

Mr. Day then drove back to Putnam and had another talk by telephone with Superintendent Crampton. His instructions from his chief were to go back to Putnam and demand the deer or arrest Mr. Torrey if he refused to deliver it up, bringing the attorney to Putnam to have him get bonds for release for the deer.

Mr. Day returned to the Heights and had another talk with Mr. Torrey who was notified that he would be arrested. The attorney still refused to make a deal about the deer, and went into his home and closed the door. After another talk, a third one, with Superintendent Crampton at New Haven, Mr. Day went off to look for the Torrey home to make the arrest. Mr. Torrey warned the officer not to enter but the latter did so and a scuffle ensued, lasting a number of minutes, the attorney successfully resisting arrest, but not until after he had some marks on his wrist and forearm and a torn coat to show for the struggle.

In describing the affair, Mr. Torrey said that as the struggle proceeded and Mr. Day threatened to put the handcuffs on him he told the officer that he had no authority that was legal to proceed along the lines he was following and that should he force the arrest, he, Mr. Torrey, would take such future legal action in his own behalf as might seem necessary.

Mr. Torrey says that after Mr. Day desisted from the attempt to arrest him, Mr. Kies being present at the time, he went into a sitting room of the home and asked Mr. Day, who accompanied him, to look through his book of game laws and show him his authority for taking away the carcass under conditions existing in the case or for arresting him. After a conference Mr. Day agreed to let the matter go over until Monday.

Monday Mr. Day came to Putnam and had a conference with Mr. Torrey and State Attorney Charles E. Seals. Mr. Torrey was satisfied with the outcome of this, but had little to say as to what his future action in the case may be.

Mr. Torrey in talking about the matter made it very clear that such action as he has taken or may take in the case is purely in the interest of the people of the state. He contends that there is nothing in the law that would warrant his not keeping the carcass of the deer, coming into possession as it did, or a right to arrest him for refusing to give it up. He did not kill the deer legally or illegally but took it from the highway.

It is understood that the contention of Superintendent Crampton was that the deer was the property of the state and should be delivered over to the state authorities.

Mr. Torrey laid special emphasis on the point that he cares nothing about having the carcass, but he does care a great deal about the rights of the people of the state in matters of this kind and their liberty of action.

Mr. Torrey is not at all bitter against Mr. Day or Mr. Kies for he knows they were following out, after their telephone conversations, the instructions of their chief.

Statement by Rev. Henry J. Atkinson, Who Investigated Conditions There as a Representative of the Social Commission of the Congregational Churches.

New York, Nov. 23.—In a report to the commission of the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America, made public here today, Rev. Henry J. Atkinson, associated with the Social Service Commission of the Congregational churches, and the commission of the council of churches, and empowered to represent both bodies in his investigations into the labor conditions.

After reviewing the trouble in Colorado his report says:

"The coal companies dominate the politics in those countries where the mines are located. They have brought about the election of the judges, sheriffs, coroners and assessors. They can do about as they please so far as the law is concerned. A mass of evidence was brought out to show that they control the political, social and economic situation. Jefferson Farr, sheriff of Huerfano county, has been in office for 15 years. He is known as the 'king of Huerfano county.' 'What he says goes'—as one of his admirers put it. He has helped what he says, however, but what the coal companies say. These companies have secured his election as well as that of other officers and they control the state."

Impossible to Enforce the Law.

Further, the report says: "It is impossible to enforce the law and the courts are practically closed to those who in any way incur the enmity of the coal companies; thus economic justice is denied the men through the manipulation of political affairs. Thirty years ago the coal companies, through the manipulation of political affairs, have taught the miners that their only hope is in the 'unions.' An individual counts for nothing if he protests his wrongs; he must have a union to back him up. If he makes too much trouble he is dealt with by hired gunmen, who are kept at the mines to do the will of the companies and help enforce the law against the workers."

Of the actions of the militia, Rev. Atkinson informed the commission as follows:

Soldiers Gladly Received by Strikers.

"The soldiers were gladly received by the strikers for they expected they would have some protection, but their hopes were in vain. It soon became evident that the militia was under the control of the coal companies."

Men and women were thrown into jail without any charge being lodged against them and held incommunicado.

Constitution of State Violated.

"The constitution of the state was set aside. The militia met and escorted strikebreakers who were brought into the state. The militia, instead of aiming to maintain order and secure justice, was used to break the strike. Special attack was made upon the Ludlow colony, the largest in the district. There were nine hundred people living there; two hundred and seventy-two of them children, twenty-one having been born during the winter. There were 29 nationalities and yet they lived in peace. It was this colony against which the militia, the mining guards, directed their fire on April 20."

A number of the inhabitants were killed and the tents were destroyed by fire.

Militia in Employ of Companies.

"In the investigation following the Ludlow battle, it was shown that many of the militia who were receiving pay from the state were at the same time in the employ of the coal companies as guards, thus they were receiving double pay. They were really employees of the companies acting in the name of the state."

Unfavorable Conditions as Prevailed in Michigan Several Conventions are Stated in the Report.

In mentioning welfare work that has been conducted by the companies the report says:

Lack Fair Wage and Right Condition.

"No amount of welfare work, however admirable it may be, will take the place of fair wages and right conditions of labor."

As to violence it is stated that the churches are opposed to violence, no matter what the provocation. Such tactics reflect upon the workers themselves.

In regard to unions the report has this to say:

The right of workmen to organize has been and is being denied by the un-American and un-Christian atti-

tude of the mine operators, who thus deprive their employees of an essential means of self-defense, the right to bargain collectively for their labor."

Hiring of Gunmen Deplored.

The report deplored the practice of allowing private companies to bring gunmen into a community in which there are industrial troubles and still more deprecates such men as give authority as special officers of the government by the state and local authorities.

The report then continues as follows:

Denial of Constitutional Rights.

"In Colorado men and women were thrown into prison and kept there without charges being lodged against them, on the ground of 'military necessity.' The denial of constitutional rights and liberties weaker than that while they may sometimes interfere with their convenience, by and large they protect him from annoyances much greater than those which they entail. He who gives him a freedom from annoyances without his household that are infinitely more bothersome than the restraints they impose within his household."

It is forbidden in apartment houses to water flowers except between the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning; no one can play a piano before 7 in the morning or after 9 at night; no bedding may be aired from a front window; bathing at night is forbidden; one may not employ a servant without complying with police regulations or change his residence without police sanction. The German justifies these things on the ground that while they may sometimes interfere with his convenience, by and large they protect him from annoyances much greater than those which they entail. He who gives him a freedom from annoyances without his household that are infinitely more bothersome than the restraints they impose within his household."

Germany's Remarkable Growth and Development.

In Past Century No Nation Made Such a Bid for Foreign Trade.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington D. C., Nov. 23.—Some of the salient facts of Germany's remarkable growth and development in recent years are contained in a statement given to the press today by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director and editor of the National Geographic society, of Washington.

"Only Belgium, Holland, Japan and the United Kingdom have denser populations than Germany. That country manages to crowd population of 65,000,000 people into a territory so small that you could add New England to it and still have an area smaller than that of Texas."

"Possessing only one-fifth of the area of Europe, Germany produces one-seventh of Europe's wheat, one-fifth of its oats, one-fourth of its rye, and one-third of its potatoes."

The average farm in Germany is very small. Out of a total of 5,756,000 farms, nearly one-half are smaller than 2 1/2 acres, and less than 700,000 are larger than 25 acres. Of our own 5,737,000 farms, more than three-fifths contain upward of 50 acres.

The Germans use more commercial fertilizer than any other three nations on earth, and yet, with all the coaxing resulting from intensive farming and small farms, Germany is not able, in ordinary times, to produce enough foodstuff to meet the demands of its people. It imported farm products to the value of a quarter of a billion dollars more than it exported during a recent year and groceries and confections to the amount of \$120,000,000.

The balance of raw materials was \$100,000,000 against the empire.

In the past quarter of a century no other nation made such a wonderful bid for foreign trade as Germany. While the trade of the United States increased 75 per cent. in that time and Great Britain's increased 100 per cent. The secret of this success lies in the efforts to meet every condition of every market into which German goods went. Germany's merchant marine in 25 years rose from a negligible quantity to 4,550 ships, with a net register tonnage of 2,250,000 tons and employing 78,000 sailors.

Germany takes a different view of railroad rates from that of the United States. A small shipper is always required to pay higher rates than a big shipper, and goods passing through Germany at lower rates than goods shipped from Germany get to another. Railroad rates on export merchandise are much lower than domestic rates. When the Hamburg toy-makers want to export their goods, Kringle the freight rate is \$3.33 per ton; when they want to assist the New York Santa Claus it is only \$5.33 per ton.

The theory of the German government is that every able bodied man is entitled to work and that the government must find something for him to do if he cannot find it himself. Wherever there is a disagreement between a laborer and his employer it must be settled by a court of law, not by force. Neither party is permitted by law to offer or to accept a compromise.

The people of German cities live amid surroundings of the law that are different in theory and practice from our own. In Berlin, for instance,



## The Comradeship of "The Makings"

There is something about the fresh, fragrant cigarettes hand-made from "Bull" Durham Tobacco that appeals to clean-cut manhood the world over.

Wherever in the world two "Bull" Durham smokers meet—in a hotel lobby or club in Europe or America; at cross-trails in the Klondike; in some far-off seaport on the Pacific—each recognizes in the other a man to his own liking, a comrade in the world-wide brotherhood of "the Makings." A sack of "Bull" is a letter of introduction that will win friends in every part of the globe.

## GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

(Enough for forty hand-made cigarettes in each 5-cent sack)

Millions of experienced smokers find the cigarettes they roll for themselves from pure, ripe "Bull" Durham tobacco better suited to their taste and more satisfactory than any they buy ready-made. The rich, fresh fragrance and smooth, mellow flavor of "Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes afford healthful enjoyment and lasting satisfaction.

Get "the Makings" today and learn to "roll your own."

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a Book of cigarette papers, will both be mailed to you, free, on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY



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